Chantransia Dufourii n. sp. Filamento de cellula basali singula sphaerica, 5–8 μ diam., egrediente, 4–5 μ diam., cellulis 2–5 diam. longis; ramificatione interdum opposita vel alternante, at plerumque secunda; ramis erectis, subdistantibus; sporis 5–6 $\times$ 7–10 μ, sessilibus vel pedicello unicellulari affixis, ad filamentum principale vel ramum, plerumque secundatim seriatis.

Filament arising from a single spherical basal cell, 5–8 μ diam.; erect, 4–5 μ diam., cells 2–5 diam. long; branching sometimes opposite or alternate, more commonly secund; branches erect, not very closely set; spores 5–6 $\times$ 7–10 μ, sessile or on a one-celled pedicel, on the main filament or on a branch, usually in secund series. On *Sargassum vulgare* Ag., Beaufort, North Carolina, collected by Dr. W. D. Hoyt. Type specimens in the National Herbarium at Washington; cotype material distributed as P. B.–A., No. 1594, under the name of *Acrochaetium Dufourii*.

This minute species is common on fronds of *Sargassum*, usually in company with *Erythrotrichia ceramicola* (Lyng.) Aresch., and often with *Goniotrichum elegans* (Chauv.) Le Jolis. It appears to be the plant of the Mediterranean distributed by Dufour in Erb. Crit. Ital., No. 953, as *Callithamnion Lenormandi*, but not *C. Lenormandi* Suhr in Kützing, Sp. Alg., p. 640.

Ahnfeldtia plicata (Huds.) Fries, forma **furcellata** nov. forma. Ramificatione regulariter dichotoma, frondem subflabellatam efficiente.

Branching regularly dichotomous, giving a flabellate outline to the frond. Black Rock, New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, July 25, 1909, *Prof. G. T. Moore.* Type in herb. F. S. C.; cotype material distributed as P. B.–A., No. 1645.

In the typical form of *Ahnfeldtia plicata*, the branching is very irregular, the branches of quite unequal length, so that the tufts have a very ragged appearance; in the present form the branching is as regular as that of *Polyides rotundus* (Gmel.) Grev., which it considerably resembles, although the *Polyides* is usually a considerably stouter plant.

Malden, Massachusetts.

New England Federation of Natural History Societies.—The autumn meeting of the Federation will be held at Lawrence, Massachusetts, Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30 in connection with the Natural History Societies of Lawrence and Andover.

Circulars giving details of the arrangements for the meeting will be issued about September 1 and will be sent to any address by the Secretary, J. H. EMERTON, 194 Clarendon Street, Boston.

EPILOBIUM PALUSTRE L., var. **longirameum**, n. var., caule robusto 2–3.8 dm. alto a basi ad apicem ramulis robustis elongatis praedito, ramulis basi decumbentibus valde ascendentibus caulim primarium subaequantibus; foliis amplis lanceolatis vel lanceolato-ovatis primariis 4–8 cm. longis 7–15 mm. latis obscure denticulatis, venis parum conspicuis, apice acutis vel obtusiusculis; floribus numerosis plus minusve confertis ante anthesin erectis, petalis pallide roseis 6–9 mm. longis; capsulis albido-sericeis, pedicello brevi recto ascendente.

Stem stout, 2–3.8 dm. high, with stout elongate branches from base to apex; the branches decumbent at base then erect and strongly ascending, nearly equaling the primary stem: leaves large, lanceolate or lance-ovate, the primary ones 4–8 cm. long, 7–15 mm. broad, obscurely denticulate; the veins not very prominent; the tip acute or obtusish: flowers numerous, rather crowded, erect before anthesis; petals pale rose-color, 6–9 mm. long: capsules white-sericeous; their pedicels short, straight and ascending.— An abundant plant in damp spots back of the gravelly sea-strand north of the Straits of Belle Isle. Characteristic specimens examined from LABRADOR: Blanc Sablon, July 30 and August 4, 1910, *Fernald & Wiegand*, nos. 3720 and 3726 (TYPE in Gray Herb.). QUEBEC: Bonne Espérance, July 27, 1882, *J. A. Allen*, no. 53.

In typical *Epilobium palustre*, which is common in Labrador and Newfoundland, the comparatively slender stem is simple or at most sparingly and weakly short-branched, the leaves narrower and entire, the flowers few and smaller, and the fruit on usually elongate pedicels. In some of the material of var. *longirameum* the bulblets which terminate the filiform stolons are much larger than we have seen in other forms of *E. palustre*, being 1–1.5 cm. long.— M. L. FERNALD AND K. M. WIEGAND.

Vol. 13, no. 151, including pages 109 to 172 and plates 86 to 91, was issued 21 July, 1911.